

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1910.



Winter "Mark Down" OF HAHN'S SHOES.

The greatest Shoe Buying Opportunities of the entire season begin at our 3 stores to-morrow morning.

Over 1,500 newest styles of Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Street and Dress Shoes—Party Slippers, House Slippers, and other always needed footwear—comprising the lion's share of our own incomparable winter stocks—all at radically "MARKED DOWN" PRICES.

CALL AT ONCE! This is going to be by far the greatest Stock Clearance Sale we have ever held—and NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY—while the assortments of sizes are complete.

A partial list of sale prices follows:

Men's Shoes.

Popular winter styles in all leathers. Including many styles of such well-known lines as our "FLORSHEIM" and "TRI-WEAR" Shoes.

17 styles of our best \$5 Shoes, at.....	\$3.85
35 styles of \$3.50 to \$5 Shoes, at.....	\$3.15
27 styles of \$3 to \$4 Shoes, at.....	\$2.65

Boys' Shoes.

Regular Heights or Storm Shoes.

"XL" and other finest \$3.50 Shoes.....	\$2.69
Splendid wearing \$2 quality Shoes.....	\$1.48

Women's Footwear.

Party Slippers and fashionable winter styles of street and dress boots—including all popular novelties. Choice Tan, Black, and Patent Leathers.

38 styles of \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes, at.....	\$2.87
24 styles of \$3 well made Shoes.....	\$2.35
\$2.50 grade Boots—	\$1.87
\$2.50 to \$3.50 Slippers,	\$1.87

Girls' Shoes.

School, Dress, and Storm Shoes.

\$2.50 and some \$3 grade Shoes.....	\$1.87
\$2 grade, solid, dressy Shoes, at.....	\$1.48

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s
Three Reliable Shoe Houses.

Corner 7th and K Streets
1914-1916 Penna. Ave.
233 Penn. Ave. S. E.

LEE AND HIS UNIFORM

Reasons Why Hero of Confederacy Deserves Place in Hall of Fame.

By LIEUT. COL. J. A. WATROUS.

For nearly four years I hoped for the winging or capture of the South's greatest soldier, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

In a battle to the left of Petersburg, in Gen. Grant's closing campaign, one of Gen. Lee's soldiers shot my horse, and a dozen more of them, a few feet away, with guns aimed where they would do me most harm, if discharged, demanded a surrender.

Within three-quarters of an hour I stood face to face with the great Confederate soldier.

When, in a gentle voice, full of sympathy, he looked at a wounded New York major and asked: "Are you badly wounded, major?" and the major said he was, and Lee replied, "I am sorry, I am sorry, major; take good care of him, gentlemen," I joined in saluting the enemy's leader, a great man with a gentle, kindly heart.

A moment later the idol of the Confederacy, with his staff and escort, was hurrying to the field where a portion of Gen. Warren's Fifth Corps was driving the Confederate Gen. McGowan's division back to White Oak road.

The next morning, while our dejected band of prisoners was on its way to Petersburg, Gen. Lee, his staff and escort were met. They were riding rapidly, for already Sheridan had begun his successful attack at Five Forks. I recall my feeling as I looked into the troubled, anxious face of the speeding general that forenoon in 1865, when I said to a friend: "I hope Gen. Lee's army will be soundly whipped to-day, and that our folks will do nothing worse than capture him."

I have related these incidents for the purpose of saying that while they led to a growth of admiration for the man Lee and the General Lee, the man and the general, who at the most critical moment of his military life could ask a dying soldier what he asked the New York major, and then, with as much sympathy as a fond mother might address a dying son, say "I am sorry, I am sorry," has nothing whatever to do with my firm belief that no Northern soldier or citizen should raise a voice or put an obstacle in the way of placing a statue of Gen. Lee in the Hall of Fame at Washington. There are many reasons why I give expression to this belief. In the first place, the law of Congress gives each State the right to place in the Hall of Fame statues of two persons chosen by the State. Nothing is said as to how the statues shall be made—how clad. What pleased Illinois should have been accepted. Wisconsin chose Pere Marquette, and in the garb of a Catholic missionary priest. A few people criticized Wisconsin for the selection, particularly the garb in which the statue appeared, but Wisconsin had her way, as she should have done.

Virginia, without a dissenting voice, chose George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Does it not go without saying that these are two of the greatest Virginians?

It is insisted by some that the statue of Gen. Lee would not exhibit the Confederate uniform. Virginia chose Lee in his uniform and Washington in his. Both, it is true, wore the uniforms fighting their respective countries.

Unquestionably it was a source of real pleasure to every Virginian who served of Gen. Lee should not exhibit the Confederate soldier, and the South, generally, that Virginia desired that the statue of

Gen. Lee should show him in the uniform of the great general they little less than worshipped and her soldiers willingly fought under.

As a Northern soldier I am frank to say that in this late day, nearly half a century after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, where he and his soldiers were so generously treated by another great American general, to whom he surrendered, that I am glad to see the old Confederates who followed Lee made glad. What harm can come from making them glad? What danger is there in the gray uniform? It is but a memory. It makes Gen. Lee none the less one of the very first generals of the American republic, of the world, before wearing that uniform, had honored the United States as but few officers of his rank had ever honored it.

In years to come, the fame of such soldiers as Grant and Lee, Sherman and Stonewall Jackson, Sheridan and Longstreet, Thomas and Joe Johnston, Meade and Joe Wheeler, will contribute largely to the honor and glory of the American nation, and few will stop to ask which army they served in. They were leaders in the greatest event the nation has known, an event that absolutely had to come if America was to become the nation that it is, and is to be, the first of all of the nations in the world. Compromising had failed to cure the cancer; all other efforts had failed; and many of them had been made by the most able and distinguished of our statesmen. Only the clash of arms, the thrust of bayonets, the rattle of musketry, and the shriek of shells and solid shot could constitute the needed remedy for the correction of something that simply had to be corrected, if the nation was to progress and grow mighty in power, respect, and grandeur.

If I have long been of the belief that it was a good thing for the country to make that gigantic test of the '90s, a test that gave the world to know beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Americans are the best type of the world's people, I do not censure myself; for strongly advocating the allowing of Virginia to do just as she pleases, under the law, in the matter of the two statues in the Hall of Fame, I do not censure myself; for being glad that the statues of those two great men, great soldiers, and the best known type of Christian gentlemen, gladdens the hearts of Lee's soldiers and the South generally, I do not censure myself; for sincerely regretting the action of members of the Michigan Loyal Legion in urging Congress not to permit the statue of Gen. Lee in the Confederate uniform to be unveiled in the Hall of Fame, I do not censure myself. With deep regret, I lament the unwise, not to say unpatriotic, action of a handful of Grand Army men in Chicago who joined the Michigan Loyal Legion members in demanding that Congress prevent the placing of the Lee statue in the Hall of Fame. It was in bad taste. I regret it because of the effect that their action will have upon the South, and the grief and righteous indignation it will cause the survivors of the men who bravely followed Lee. I regret it because it will bring ridicule upon the Grand Army of the Republic and the Northern soldiers generally. I regret it because before this century is gone every descendant of the Michigan men and the Chicago men who placed themselves in a

position to be ridiculed and condemned will blush when their action is recalled. Conduct of that character by Northern soldiers belittles them in the eyes of most of the public.

Isn't the war over? Isn't the Confederacy dead? Isn't Lee's uniform harmless? Is it more than memory? Isn't the Confederate flag a dead flag? Is it more than memory? Is it a menace? Are they things to alarm brave men or patriotic Americans? Need any Northern soldier or other citizen be scared because the brave old fellows who wore a gray uniform and followed that flag still have a kindly feeling for both, and now and then enjoy taking them out, looking at them, and recalling the days when they gave their best in a fight in which they thought they were right?

There are reasons why we ought to be very generous and kindly in our thoughts and actions toward the South, and particularly toward the Southern soldiers. They lost all in the contest; they met bitter defeat. Our side won all—a victory that meant everything for our nation and very much for hundreds of millions in other nations, not for the present, but for all time to come.

If the war had ended only a few years ago, there might be some excuse for the action of the few Michigan and Chicago men, but in view of the fact that the war was over nearly half a century ago I see no excuse for it, and condemn it. How quickly some of us forget. A few years ago our country had to engage in another war. From every Southern State thousands of young men, many the sons and grandsons of Confederate soldiers, clasped hands with other thousands of young men from the North, many of whom were the sons and grandsons of Union soldiers, and offered their services to the government in that righteous war. Old Confederate commanders responded. Three of Gen. Robert E. Lee's close relatives were among those who served in the Spanish American war. How fondly we all thought, as we looked upon the inspiring, uplifting, patriotic picture "that now the civil war is over." But some people have forgotten. A few in Michigan and a few in Chicago appear to have forgotten. Seemingly, they would keep up the strife.

We should not forget that this country is as much the South's as it is the North's; that she has the same rights; that the North has; that our flag is their flag; that they were as ready in 1861 to assist in fighting the country's battles as the North was, and that no portion of the country would respond more promptly should other dangers demand great armies.

Has there been a President since who had another war come and Robert E. Lee still alive and in condition to command, who would not have selected him as the commander of an army? Grant, McKinley, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Roosevelt, and Taft would have counted themselves lucky to secure his service. What American would have responded more promptly or with a stronger desire to serve his country than Robert E. Lee? This is only a supposition, but it is a perfectly safe supposition.

If alive, would Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Warren, Smith, Sedgwick, Howard, Logan, Rosecrans, Meade, or any of the great leaders of the Union army approve of the clamor against the Lee statue for the Hall of Fame?

PNEUMONIA

Mills its tens of thousands. GOWAN'S PREPARATION kills pneumonia by destroying the congestion and inflammation. Quick relief for colds, croup, coughs, croup, and soreness in lungs and throat. External and harmless. All druggists. \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

This is only a partial list of the many pieces of Furniture greatly reduced in price during our Clearance Sale.

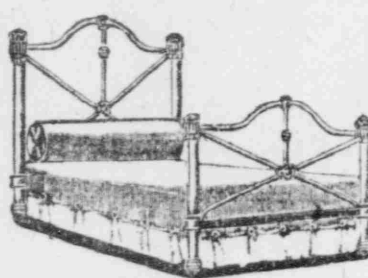
WHEN IN DOUBT BUY OF House & Herrmann COR. 7th & EYE (1) STREETS, N.W.

If you consider economy important, this Clearance Sale is of great interest to you.

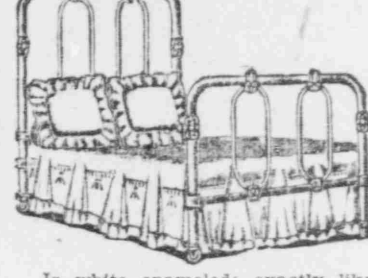
Reductions in Bedroom Furniture Continuing Our January Clearance Sale.

WITH our regular January readjusting of stocks we are clearing out Many Odd Pieces which offer Unmatchable Bargains. We have selected Bedroom Furniture to advertise To-morrow.

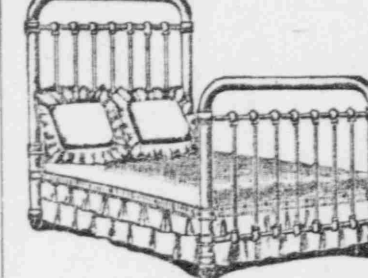
Isn't there something in Bedroom Furniture or Bedding YOU need? NOW is the time to save money and select handsome pieces such as you will be proud to have in your bedrooms. Note the extremely low prices—come to-morrow and select what you want.



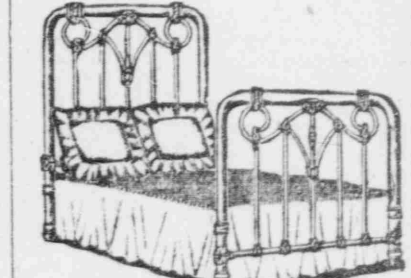
Design like illustration; single or double size; very substantial, and a particularly good value at \$1.80 our low price of.



Is white enameled; exactly like design of illustration; it has continuous posts; single or double size; pretty pattern; very substantial. One of our best values at \$2.95



Very Practical Bed; exactly like cut, in best white enamel; single or double size; very substantial; heavy posts, close fillers. An extremely good value..... \$4.50



Design like illustration; very attractive pattern; continuous posts; well made; looks like many \$10 beds. Our price..... \$5.60

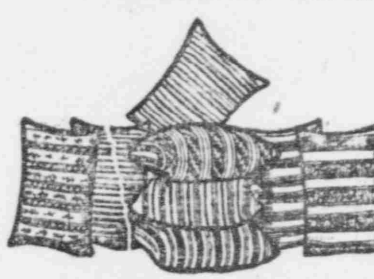
Mahogany Dressers Reduced.

	Marked Reduced to
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$30.00 \$22.50
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$33.00 \$25.50
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$34.00 \$26.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$38.00 \$28.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$42.00 \$32.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$52.00 \$42.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$92.00 \$80.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$155.00 \$138.00
Mahogany Dresser.....	\$225.00 \$190.00

Princess Dressers Reduced.

	Marked Reduced to
Golden Oak Princess Dresser.....	\$20.00 \$16.00
Golden Oak Princess Dresser.....	\$23.00 \$18.50
Golden Oak Princess Dresser.....	\$28.00 \$22.50
Mahogany Princess Dresser.....	\$32.00 \$25.50
Teona Mahogany Princess Dresser.....	\$30.00 \$23.00
Teona Mahogany Princess Dresser.....	\$35.00 \$27.00

Pillows and Mattresses.



A chance to replenish the Bedding at real savings.

\$1.50 Pillows at, per pair.....	\$1.15
\$2.50 Pillows at, per pair.....	\$1.95
\$4.50 Pillows, at, per pair.....	\$3.40
\$5.00 Pillows at, per pair.....	\$3.90
\$6.50 Pillows at, per pair.....	\$4.85

Bolsters in each grade at same price as one pair pillows.

\$3 Mattresses; soft top.....	\$2.35
\$4 Husk Mattresses, this sale.....	\$3.15
\$6 Rattan Fiber Mattresses, this sale.....	\$4.85
\$8 Cotton Mattresses at the low price of.....	\$5.90
\$10 Felt Mattresses at this sale.....	\$7.65
\$13.50 Felt Mattresses; fancy ticking.....	\$10.35
\$16 White Layer Felt Mattresses; very fine quality; heavy, attractive ticking.....	\$12.50

Golden Oak Dressers Reduced.

	Marked Reduced to
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$16.00 \$12.50
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$26.00 \$20.00
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$27.00 \$20.50
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$30.00 \$23.00
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$31.00 \$23.50
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$40.00 \$32.50

Bedroom Suites Reduced.

	Marked Reduced to
Golden Oak Bedroom Suite.....	\$46.00 \$39.50
Golden Oak Bedroom Suite.....	\$53.00 \$41.00
Golden Oak Bedroom Suite.....	\$56.00 \$42.00

Cheval Glasses Reduced.

	Marked Reduced to
Cheval Glass.....	\$70.00 \$59.50
Mahogany Cheval Glass.....	\$120.00 \$104.00

FAIL TO FIND TYPHUS

District Scientists Seek Germ in Water Supply.

CAUSE OF DISEASE MYSTERY

Three Years' Study Has Shown that Contact, Infected Milk, and Importation Are Main Factors in Continued Prevalence of Fever, Especially Among the Children.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in the city of Washington has long been a mystery. Prior to 1905 it was the belief that the city's supply of unfiltered Potomac River water was principally at fault, and it was confidently expected that filtration of the water would materially reduce disease.

After the filtration plant was built and put in operation, in 1905, it was cause for great surprise to find that the number of cases had actually increased. This had not been the experience in most cities where filtration plants had been installed, and consequently it was a matter for scientific investigation, as well as administrative concern. The increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever in the summer of 1906 and the disappointment occasioned thereby was cause for action.

Accordingly, at the instance of the Commissioners of the District, the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service appointed a board of officers in July, 1906, to co-operate with the health department in an investigation into the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever.

The third report of this board, which has just been issued, is a most convincing document, and indicates that typhoid fever in Washington is no longer a mystery, as far as measures of prevention are concerned.

The three years' studies have shown that contact, infected milk, and importation are the three major factors in the continued prevalence of the disease.

During 1908, in 655 cases investigated, 21.8 per cent were imported cases.

Of the 542 cases which contracted the infection within the District, 9.3 per cent are attributed to infected milk, and 21.3 per cent to contact.

One encouraging fact brought out is that practically every case of clinical typhoid fever in Washington is reported to the health department, as such information is of fundamental importance looking to the suppression of the disease.

The reporting of cases is of importance, however, only as a means of determining the origin of the infection and the measures for its destruction.

The large colored population in Washington has been held by some to bear

a casual relation to the continued undue prevalence of typhoid, particularly as it is principally from among this class that household servants are drawn. The board studies, however, indicate that the disease is only slightly more prevalent proportionately among the colored than the white population, and that there is no evidence that day servants frequently convey infection to the households of their employers.

The special prevalence of typhoid among children is again emphasized, the rate among children under fifteen years of age being disproportionately high and suggesting that milk and contact are two important factors in the transmission of infection in Washington.

While it is estimated that about 22 per cent of the 655 cases studied in 1908 contracted the infection outside of the District, it is shown that the majority of cases occur among persons who had not been absent from Washington within the thirty days previous to onset of illness. From this it is evident that typhoid fever is endemic in Washington, although it is more prevalent during the summer weather, and is in some way influenced by the warm season.

During the past three years, there has been a fairly uniform distribution of cases throughout the city, and the majority of them have occurred among persons who live in houses of good or fairly good sanitary condition.

Contrary to what might be expected, there has been little difference in the prevalence of the disease in the sewerage and in the non-sewered districts; no excessive prevalence having been noted in sections in which a number of privies remain.

The view has been advanced by some that flies have been an important factor in the typhoid situation in Washington, and the supposed influence of this insect as a carrier of typhoid infection has of late been popularized, but the studies of the typhoid fever board and those of Dr. L. O. Howard during the seasonal survey of fly abundance and that of typhoid fever.

The importance of contact in the spread of typhoid fever is again emphasized by the board, and in view of their findings it is evident that this is a major factor in the spread of typhoid fever, as it is in other contagious diseases. This mode of transmission of typhoid fever has not received the attention it deserves in relation to civil population. The importance of the subject in relation to military camps, however, was pointed out by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, who was one of the members of the commission appointed in 1905 by the Secretary of War to investigate the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps during the Spanish war. From observations made by him he was led to conclude that under the conditions maintaining in military camps, personal contact was responsible for the spread of the disease in about 65.2 per cent of the cases. These observations and the studies made in Washington demonstrate that the typhoid fever patient is the fountainhead of infection, and that the disease must, therefore, be handled as are other contagious diseases.

Bacillus carriers must now be recognized also as sources of infection, and the examinations of the excreta of about 1,000 apparently healthy persons indicated that the typhoid bacillus is more commonly distributed among persons than the number of clinically recognized cases of the disease suggests. The difficulty of handling this class of persons does not lessen their danger to the public, nor does it offer sufficient excuse for ignoring them in public health administration.

As a result of the three years' investigation in Washington, 10 per cent of the cases of typhoid fever studied were definitely attributed to infected milk. The inference is plain—public milk supplies should be rendered safe, and the board is of the opinion that if the market milk of Washington were pasteurized under official supervision the amount of typhoid would be materially reduced.

The studies made of the Potomac River water showed that after filtration it was of good sanitary quality, and probably not directly responsible for much, if any, of the infection during 1907 and 1908.

Further Study Likely. From the reports already made it is evident that the typhoid fever board's investigations have been unprejudiced and very comprehensive in character. While a number of problems in relation to the typhoid bacillus require further studies, the investigations already made have resulted in clearing up the more important practical questions in relation to prevention. It may be disappointing to realize that there is no one specific avenue of infection which is responsible for the continuance of typhoid fever. It would be fortunate had this been found to be the case, as the necessary measures of prevention would probably have been easier of enforcement.

The facts brought out plainly indicate that health officials and the public generally must take a broader view of the typhoid situation in this country. On account of the real difficulties, they must not be deterred from carrying out measures which have been shown to be necessary.

It has long been the policy to provide municipalities with safe water supplies, though oftentimes at great expense. It is of equal importance that milk supplies should also be rendered safe, and where this cannot be done by adequate dairy supervision there is only one alternative, and that is pasteurization.

Some reasonable supervision must also be maintained over chronic bacillus carriers when they are discovered, and this can be done without persecuting them or subjecting the health officials to unreasonable criticism.

On the whole, the most important fact brought out is that typhoid fever must be dealt with as are other contagious diseases, and that the infection must be destroyed before it leaves the sick rooms. Public health officials must therefore have closer sanitary oversight of every typhoid patient in order to insure the carrying out of necessary disinfecting procedures. By these means can be brought about a material reduction of this disease, not only in Washington, but in other cities throughout the country.

CASINO NEARING COMPLETION.

New Vaudeville House Soon Ready for the Public.

The Mayer Amusement Company, of this city, constructing the Casino Theater on F street, near Seventh, announce that all plans are perfected for opening Monday, January 24. Both day and night shifts are being used by the contractors in closing up the work of construction and putting on the finishing touches to one of the coziest little playhouses south of New York City. The architecture is pleasing and striking, and will be an added spot to the advancement of building ideas in the city.

The Casino is fully up to all the latest and modern fireproof construction, being built mainly of steel and re-enforced concrete, and no house in the country affords better exit openings, there being sixteen free exits, with all doors swinging outward. Stage arrangement and equipment is of the most approved design, and the dressing-rooms are roomy, sanitary, and easy of access. No money has been spared to equip the Casino with everything in up-to-date fittings.

Manager A. C. Mayer is working night and day with the details of his new house, and is overlooking no point that will insure the comfort and pleasure of the Washington public. Special effort in the direction of attention to women and children is a paramount idea with him, and in looking for the Casino he is exercising great personal care that the bills will afford the best things in vaudeville and moving pictures.

The programmes at this theater will comprise eight high-class vaudeville acts and the best and latest in moving-picture plays. Beginning at 11 a. m. and running continuous until 11 p. m., this house opens a new era to the theater populace of this city.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION

Will Begin at St. Mary's German Catholic Church To-day.

The forty hours' devotion will begin at St. Mary's German Catholic Church at the 10:30 o'clock mass to-day. The music will consist of the following: "Asperges Me," Kolross; Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, from Haydn's mass in C; offertory, "O Salutaris," Faure, soprano solo with violin obligato by Miss Lillian Koehling; "Sanctus," Haydn's in C; "Benedictus," from Weber's mass in G; "Agnus Dei," Haydn's mass. At the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Rieger, "Tantum Ergo," in C, for quartet and chorus. At the vesper service at 7:30 o'clock, Marzocchi's Vespers No. 1 will be sung, also "Alma Redemptoris," Davis, for quartet; "O Salutaris," Bailey, soprano and alto duet; "Tantum Ergo," Faure, alto solo and chorus; "Laudate Dominum," Gregorian. The quartet at this church consists of Miss Edna J. Sheehy, soprano; Miss Margaret Elchhorn, contralto; Mr. Aloysius Fennell, tenor, and Mr. Frank Rebstock, basso. Mr. Harry Hall is organist.

Largest Morning Circulation.